[Rajyasevapravina M. K. Nilakanta Aiyar.]

As regards Establishment, the additional sum of Rs. 900 required is due to the opening of a temporary Jail at Alleppey and the appointment of an additional Jailor. In regard to dieting charges the increase is due to (1) the average cost having risen on account of the contract rate being higher and (2) the increase of jail population. The additional cost on account of clothing and bedding is due to the rise in the jail population. The others are only minor items. I request that the grant may be sanctioned.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I rise to a point of order. These are motions for supplementary grants. Apart from the merits or demerits of the demand, I wish to know whether these motions are in order because we have not been given any notice about them. We got the agenda only when we entered this room. We have to consider whether we should sanction those amounts or not.

PRESIDENT: Do you move for an adjournment?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: I want to urge upon the attention of the House and wish to bring to the pointed attention of the Chair that this procedure is highly objectionable.

PRESIDENT: When was the notice issued about these supplementary grants?

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: We were given no notice.

SECRETARY: The preliminary list of business (agenda) was circulated more than a week ago. These were included in the agenda.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: That makes the position worse, Sir, because it was not included in the agenda at all.

PRESIDENT: The complaint is that these Supplementary Demands were brought up suddenly without previous notice to the Honourable Members.

MR. S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Pathanapuram* cum *Shencottah*): These were placed only on the table here. We had no notice.

PRESIDENT: Very well. Then the House will take up the consideration of the supplementary grants on Wednesday, the 2nd April.

MR. K. P. KOCHUKORA THARAKAN: On a point of order, Sir, 2nd April is set apart for non-official business.

PRESIDENT: That is a good point. We shall have it tomorrow.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE TRAVANCORE PAYMENT OF WAGES BILL—(*contd.*)

Clause 2—(*contd.*)

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, we were at Mr. K. G. Govindan's amendment to clause 2 and I had not replied, when the House postponed discussion on this Bill. I oppose the amendment Sir. The proposal is to substitute the following for sub-clause 1 of clause 2.

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"Factory means any premises including the precincts thereof whereon 40 or more workers are working or were working on any day of the preceding 12 months and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on or is ordinarly so carried on with or without the aid of power."

In the bill factory is defined as a factory as defined in the Factorics Act. The honourable member Mr. P. S. Muhamed in his remarks pointed out that instead of widening the scope of the Bill this amendment if adopted would only narrow down its scope because under the existing definition any factory in which 20 or more workers are employed will come under the purview of the Act but if the amendment is adopted it will exclude factories which employ less than 40 persons a day. That is a very serious objection and Government do not want to be a party to any measure which will clearly whittle down the importance that will be attached to a measure of this sort. A second point is from the legal point of view. In the learned member's definition there are certain words used. He says" "Factory means any premises including the precincts thereof whereon forty or more workers are working. He has not explained who a worker is. In another part of it, we find the expression "manufacturing process is carried on". What does the honourable member mean by "manufacturing process"? Then again what does the honourable member mean by power? It will be found, Sir, that in the definition of "Factories" which we have adopted these words are subsequently defined under separate clauses. Without seperate difinitions of all these expressions which have technical meanings it will land us in very serious difficulties when the time for application comes. He ought to have given the meaning of all these words occurring here. He has not done it. The member's object seems to be to bring in industrial establishment whereon forty or more workers are working on a day within the purview of the Act. In the Bill itself, Sir,, it is provided that any industrial establishment may be brought within the purview of the Act, but it is provided that this can be done by the Government themselves in exercise of the enabling power conferred on them. The honourable member says that he is not satfsfied that Government would do it. He has not justified any such assumption. It is necessary, Sir, in a labour legislation like this that we should proceed cautiously and step by step. We have a Factories Act now in force. Factory Inspectors have been appointed, A Labour Commissioner has been appointed. The Registers are ready; the officers concerned are insisting on the observance of all the subsidiary rules framed under the Act, and when this Payment of Wages Bill comes into force it will apply to all the factories that have been brought on the register. The next step will be to extend it to other establishments.

MR. KANNATHODATHU JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know the number of factories in Travancore which do not use power?

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MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: That is exactly what I say, Sir. It is no possible for me to say specifically at present how many factories do not use power. It is only factories which use power that have been now brought under control. Factories which do not use power have not been brought under control and it is not therefore possible to say how may industrial establishments are there in Travancore which do not use power.

MR. KANNANTODATHU JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether it is the opinion of the honourable member that the industrial establishments which do not use power are much more than those which use power?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHHA PILLAI: That is a general question and it can be answered only in the affiirmative. We are now in the first stage. We are making the law complete. The next step will be to bring more industrial establishments under control.

The representatives of labourers themselves have stressed the point that it would be hard for them if the Factories Law is made applicable to them.

MR. KANNANTHODATHU JANARDANAN NAIR: May I know whether there is any factory which uses power that has been exempted from this Act?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: No. But they are, as empowered by the Act, exempted from certain provisions of the Factories Act, for instance the employment of women, the time of employment etc. In such matters certain exemptions have been made. They are factories which produce materials for purposes of war. In other cases the provisions of the Act have been strictly enforced.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: Is it desirable to have two definitions of 'Factory'?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: No.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: My object was, as stated at the outset, to include all factories whether coir factories, cashewnut factories, salt factories, etc., within the ambit of this Bill so that the beneficial provisions of this Bill may be made available to the workers there. Now the honourable Legal Remembrancer raises certain objections that all the expressions which occur herein are not defined in this amendment. If the main object of the amendment is accepted.....

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Is the object underlying the honourable member's suggestion the same as the amendment No. 7 brought forward by Mr. C. Jebamoni Nadar regarding the question of including salt factories and coir factories etc?. It is better to take it like that.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN (*Pattanamtitta*): It does not include the cashewnut factories. The only two criteria for a factory is that it must first have some premises where 40 or more persons have been working on any one day of the previous year. Second is, there must be some manufacturing process going on.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: What is the meaning of a manufacturing process?

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MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: In Amendment No. 12, I have defined that With the permission of the House the definition of "manufacturing process" that is contained in the Factory Act, may be incorporated if the main object of the amendment is accepted.

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI: But does the honourable member think that the object is well-served by passing this amendment?

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Yes. I do think so, because if this amendment is carried, the number of labourers left out will be small. According to the existing definition of factory there must be power and there must be also 20 or more persons working. Now if this amendment is accepted then those premises where power is used and where the number of persons is between 20 and 40 would be excluded. But according to me the number of persons thus excluded is infinitely small, compared with the number of labourers that will be included. For example, there are cashewnut factories in Quilon where the number of labourers is more than 18,000.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: May I know the name of the factory employing 18000 labourers?

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: Mr. Thangal Kunju Musaliar's cashewnut factory.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know how many factories he owns?

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: More than a dozen.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: May I know the total number of persons working in all these factories?

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: I have not got the statistics. The number of persons employed there will be very much larger.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member is entitled to press the amendment if he desires so.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn and meet at 2.

[The House rose for lunch at 1 p. m., and re-assembled at 2 p. m. with the President in the Chair.]

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: In clause 2, sub-clause (ii), add the following at the end:

"(g) Port or Pier;"

"(h) Sea boats used for transport to and from sea, sailing vessels or steamers."

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: സർ, ഈ ഭേദഗതി ഞാൻ അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ തുറമുഖങ്ങളിലും കടലിലും മറ്റും ജോലിചെയ്യുന്നവർക്കുകൂടി ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ ഗുണം ലഭിക്കട്ടെ എന്നുള്ളതു മാത്രമാണ്. അവർക്കും അവർ ചെയ്യുന്ന ജോലിക്കുള്ള കൂലി ആഴ്ചയിലൊരിക്കലോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടാഴ്ചയിൽ ഒരിക്കലോ അതുമല്ലെങ്കിൽ മാസത്തിലൊരിക്കലോ കിട്ടാൻ വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. അവരുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ നില വളരെ പരിതാപകരമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണ്. യാതൊരു അക്ഷരജ്ഞാനവും ഇല്ലാത്ത ഈ തൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഒരി

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[Mr. P. S. Muhamed.]

ക്കലെങ്കിലും കണക്കുതീർത്തു കൂലികൊടുക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ഇപ്പോൾ ഇല്ല. എപ്പോഴും കുറെ ഉക അഡ്വാൻസായി കൊടുക്കും എന്നുള്ളതല്ലാതെ കണക്കു തീർക്കുക പതിവില്ല. അവകു ബാക്കി എന്തു കിട്ടാനുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള ഓർമ്മപോലും നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടുപോകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് കണക്കിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു യാതൊരു എതിരും പറയുവാൻ ഉണ്ടാകയില്ല. അങ്ങനെയുള്ളവസാനത്തിൽ തനിക്കു് നൂറോ ഇരുനൂറോ രൂപ ബാക്കി വരുവാനുണ്ടായിരിക്കും എന്നാണു് ഒരു തൊഴിലാളി വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ അവനു കിട്ടുന്നതു എട്ടോ പത്തോ ചക്രം ആയിരിക്കും. കടൽ സംബന്ധമായുള്ള ജോലിക്കു് ആയിരക്കണക്കിനു് ആളുകൾ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അവർക്കുകൂടി ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ ആനുകൂല്യം ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണു ഞാൻ ഈ ഭേദഗതി അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു്.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Speaking of clause (*g*), why doe the honourable member think that the expression "Port or Pier" is not already included in "Dock, Wharf or Jetty"?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: These expressions in lude transport service at the Port, Pier, Wharf or Jetty. As a matter of fact, this matter was looked into and considered.

PRESIDENT: In my own opinion, the expression "Port or Pier" will come within the expression "Dock, Wharf or Jetty."

MR. P. S. MUHAMED: Then I withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The question that Clause 2 do stand part of the bill was put and carried.

Clause 2 was added to the bill.

Clause 3.

The question that Clause 3 do stand part of the bill was put and carried.

Clause 3 was added to the bill.

Clause 4.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: Sir, I move that:

In clause 4, sub-clause (2), "two weeks" be substituted for "one month."

We are not without reasons for shortening the period. No doubt, in British India, the maximum wage period is one month. But, in Travancore, there are special reasons for shortening the period. The wages here are very low. The average labourer is paid six or seven chuckrams a day. If he is paid once a month, he will have to borrow from his neighbours or shop-keepers and that will mean that he will have to pay more than the actual price for the things that he buys.

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Therefore there is every reason for shortening this period. The Report of the Royal Commission on Labour at page 240, observes as follows:—

> "Our conclusion then is that the prevalence of a monthly period of payment is not in the best interest of the employees. We recommend the general adoption of a system of weekly payments, in the belief that it will have important effects on both welfare and efficiency. The advantages to be gained are in our view so obvious and definite that the state would be justified in intervening to enforce the general adoption of weekly payments."

My amendment is very moderate. While the Royal Commission on Labour recommends weekly payments, I recommend only a fortnightly period. I therefore believe that the Legal Remembrancer will not waste his lungs in opposing this modest amendment. With these words, I commend my amendment for the acceptance of the House.

MR. K. A. MUHAMED (*Nominated*) : Sir, I support the amendment before the House. The committee appointed to go through the Mats and Matting industry recommended bi-weekly payments. That recommendation is applicable to all industries in Travancore. Therefore, a bi-weekly payment is very reasonable in the present state of affairs in Travancore. The clause should therefore be amended as proposed.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: In spite of the warning given by the honourable member I would oppose the amendment, because, it is stated here that no wage period shall exceed one month. That is all that is stated. There is no provision in the bill that the wage period shall be, say, one month, or one month and a half. All that is stated is that it shall not exceed one month. It may be weekly wages, or daily wages, or fortnightly wages. The enactment does not propose to restrict such periods except to the extent that the period shall not exceed one month. For instance, the workers contemplated by the Factories Act will include persons drawing large amounts by way of salaries, at least those that come within the definition given in sub-clause (vii) of Clause 2. There may be cases in which some of the persons employed in a factory may be paid monthly salary. There may be persons who would be put to trouble or hardship if their wages are paid once a month. In the case of those persons, there is the section which provides that a shorter wage period shall be fixed. My friend Mr. Nadar says that no wage period shall exceed two weeks. Why should it be so? The section says that it shall not exceed one month. It further says that the Government have the power to fix any shorter wage period for any class of factory or factories (Vide class 4 sub-class 3).

So, there is that additional power also, Government can, by notification, say that so far as a particular factory is concerned, the wage period shall not exceed one week. The maximum that can be allowed is one month. Any wage period shorter than that may be fixed by Government. There are ever so many classes of factories working in different centres and a rule which may be good so far as one class of workers is concerned, may not be good as far as another class of workers is concerned. Therefore, it is that a discretion is

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[Mr. Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.]

given by the section itself. It is not in any way likely to work hardship to any of the employees. And, to provide by Statute, a fixed shorter wage period, I submit, is likely to cause some inconvenience. I, therefore, oppose the amendment.

The amendment was put to vote and declared lost.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR: I demand a poll.

A poll was accordingly taken with the following results :—

AYES—10.

1. Mr. K. G. Govindan.
2. ,, Kannanthodath Janardanan Nair.
3. ,, Padiyara Joseph Kunju
4. ,, P. Kunjukrishnan.
5. ,, N. Narayana Kurup.
6. Mr. K. Narayanaperumal Nadar.
7. ,, S. Narayana Pillai.
8. ,, P. Narayana Pillai.
9. ,, K. R. Narayanan.
10. Sahib Bahadur K. A. Muhamed.

NOES—33.

1. Sahib Bahadur V. Chandamiah.
2. Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.
3. Srimathi K. Devaki Antharjanam.
4. Mr. K. Dominic Joseph.
5. ,, E. E. Pandarathil.
6. ,, D Francis-
7. ,, S. Govinda Pillai.
8. ,, M. L. Janardhana Pillai.
9. ,, D C. Joseph.
10. ,, Joseph Vithayathil.
11. ,, K. C. Karunakaran.
12. ,, T. C. Kesava Pillai.
13. ,, Kaviyoor K. K. Kochukunju.
14. ,, Thariathu Kunjithommen.
15. ,, Varkala K. Madhavan.
16. ,, P. V. Mathai Chemparathy.
17. Mr. R. Narayanan Nambootiri.
18. Srimati T. Narayan Aimma.
19. Mr. N. Ramakrishna Pillai.
20. ,, M. Ramiah Pillai.
21. ,, J. W. Tolson.
22. ,, E. P. Varghese.
23. ,, Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.
24. ,, P. Vivekanandam.
25. ,, D. Gainneos.
26. ,, A. Gopala Menon.
27. ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai.
28. ,, C. Kumara Das.
29. ,, C. S. Lekshmanam Pillai.
30. ,, K. Madhava Kurup.
31. Dr. H. Parameswaran.
32. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.
33. ,, S. Sundararajan.

NEUTRALS.—14.

1. Mr. Kottalil P. Abraham.
2. ,, P. C. Adichan.
3. ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri.
4. ,, K. P. Kochukora Tharakan.
5. ,, Thamarappallil Kochuthommen.
6. ,, A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan.
7. ,, Murukkumpuzha V. Kunjukrishnan.
8. Mr. K. Kunju Panickar.
9. Sahib Bahadur P. S. Muhamed.
10. Mr. M. R. Narayana Pillai.
11. ,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
12. ,, Codiveetil C. Raman kunju.
13. ,, M. Sivathanu Pillai.
14. ,, G. Velu Pillai.

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The amendment was lost, ten voting for, thirty-three voting against, and fourteen remaining neutral.

MR. K. G. GOVINDAN: I move the following amendment:—

Add the following after the word "month" in sub-clause (2) of Clause 4:

"Provided that with respect to persons who are employed upon or in any factory or mine or industrial establishment and whose average wages for one day is one rupee or less, the wage-period shall not exceed one week."

My only object in moving this amendment is that for emyloyees who are getting about Rs. 25 or less a month the wages must be paid within one week. The reason is obvious. The labourers who are poor must get their wages weekly. The argument advanced by Mr. Narayanaperumal Nadar for the previous amendment may apply to this case also. I do not think that I need advance further arguments I move the amendment.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, all this has been discussed in relation to the previous amendment. Discussion of the question again will reopen the question which we have already decided. I have already pointed out that the law fixes only the maximum period; there is no objection to pay wages even daily in appropriate cases.

Therefore, this amendment is unnecessary.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: I move the following amendments.

In Clause 4, sub-clause 3, line 3:—

1. *After the word "factory" and before the word "or" add the words "or mine";*
2. *After the last word "factory" add the words "or mine".*

The amendments were put to vote and carried.

The question that Clause, 4 as amended, do stand part of the Bill was then put and carried.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 and 6.

The question that Clauses 5 and 6 do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: I move the following amendment to Clause 7:—

In Clause 7 -

(i) the word "and" occurring at the end of sub-clause (2) (i) shall be deleted:

(ii) a semicolon shall be substituted for the full-stop occurring at the end of sub-clause (2) (j), and the word "and" shall be inserted thereafter; and

(iii) after sub-clause (2) (j) the following shall be added as a new sub-clause, namely,:—

"(k) any other deduction for public purposes approved by Our Government during the continuance of such approval."

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PRESIDENT: I have not got a copy of the amendment.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: This was printed on the last occasion and circulated.

PRESIDENT: It is quite clear that honourable members should have copies of all relevant papers even though they were supplied on the last occasion.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, sub-clauses (1) and (2) relate to punctuation. The real change that I wish to make is to add one more clause *viz.*, "any other deduction for public purposes approved by Our Government during the continuance of such approval." The real effect is to make deduction permissible for war purposes. Recently this Act was amended in British India on the above lines. That Act was published after the Select Commettee completed their deliberations.

PRESIDENT: Is the honourable member particular of moving that amendment?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: No, Sir, I am not particular of moving that amendment.

The question that Clause 7 stand part of the bill was then put and carried.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8.

The question that Clause 8 do stand part of the Bill was then put and carried.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9.

MR. K. A. MUHAMED: I move the following amendment:--

In clause 9, sub-clause (2), delete the last two paragraphs.

Sir, whatever benefits have been conferred by the other sections of this Act, they are taken away by these two clauses. It is almost an antistrike clause. It is provided by these two clauses that if an employee absents himself without notice his pay to the extent of 8 days may be deducted. I know that a strike is an economic loss. I am not for strike, but it is an effective weapon in the hands of the labourers to redress their grievances. According to this clause, if notice is not given their wages will be deducted. This provision should therefore be deleted from the Act.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I oppose the amendment. This clause provides for deduction in cases where ten or more workers without giving due notice absent themselves from work or strike work. This provides that subject to the terms of contract for employment, the wages due for 8 days may be deducted for such contumacious act. It is absolutely necessary that this provision should be passed. It has now become possible for workers to strike without giving any notice. In the Cotton Mill at Quilon very recently all the workers struck work without giving even half a day's notice and kept themselves out for three or four days. If workers do like that it will result in the total ruin of capital and labour. The work may be in several stages and where skilled labour is necessary it will not be possible to find substitutes. If a labourer without giving adequate notice causes loss to the

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employer and if the terms of employment sanction it, it is in the public interests that he must be mulcted with something. I therefore oppose the amendment. Further this provision corresponds word for word with what now obtains in British India.

MR. P. S MUHAMED : നാലാമത്തേതിൽ വരുമെന്ന് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR : Who is to decide whether labourers are absent with or without legal cause ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : When there is a dispute the officers who are appointed under this Act will decide the dispute.

MR. P. S. MUHAMED : ഒറ്റ ഒരു തീയതി സ്ട്രൈക്കു ചെയ്താലും ഒരാഴ്ചത്തെ കൂലി എടുക്കാമെന്നാണോ ബില്ലിൽ പറയുന്നത് ?

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : എന്നല്ല. പത്തുപേർ ചേർന്നു ഒരു സ്ട്രൈക്കു നടത്തുക എന്നുവന്നാൽ ഇതു ഒരു പെനൽറ്റി ആയിട്ട് കണക്കാക്കും. അങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതു് നിയമപ്രകാരം ഒരു കുറ്റം എന്നു പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആ കുറ്റം അതിനു് ആ സ്പദമായിരിക്കുന്ന കൺട്രാക്റ്റിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിമാത്രമേ ഗണിക്കാവൂ. പൊതുവേ ഒരു കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റിക്ക് ഒരു നഷ്ടവും വരുത്താതെ ഇരിക്കാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഫ 0, ഫ ഉ ദിവസം മുമ്പുവ്വം ആരും ഹാജരാകാതിരുന്നേക്കുക, അങ്ങനെ വേണം എന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഏഴു ദിവസത്തിനുമുൻപു് നോട്ടീസ്കൊടുത്തും വച്ചു് ആയിക്കൊള്ളട്ടെ. പൊടുന്നനവേ സ്ട്രൈക്കു് തുടങ്ങിയാൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും സാമാനങ്ങൾക്കൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മറ്റു തരത്തിലൊ കമ്പനിഉടമസ്ഥനു നഷ്ടം വരാവുന്നതും ആണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് നോട്ടീസു് കൊടുക്കാതെ സ്ട്രൈക്കു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു് ഒരു ശിക്ഷയായി ഈ വകുപ്പു ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നേയുള്ളു.

MR. K. A. MUHAMED : In the Workmen's Compensation Act it is left to the Manager to make deductions.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI : We are now dealing with deductions and it is provided that they shall be made only subject to these conditions. The other provision is not made.

MR. K. A. MUHAMED : There is no provision in any of the enactments that the management should give notice to the labourers for a lock-out. So it is very hard to lay down that the labourers should give notice to the management before they strike. Therefore I submit that the last two paragraphs in sub-clause (2) of Clause 9 be deleted.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

MR. K. A. MUHAMED : Sir, I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :

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AYES—15.

1. Mr. K. G. Govindan
2. ,, C. Jebamony Nadar
3. ,, Kannanthodath Janardanan Nair
4. ,, Padiyara Joseph Kunju
5. ,, T. C. Kesava Pillai
6. ,, Thamarappallil Kochuthommen
7. ,, A. K. Kumaran Vaidyan
8. ,, K. Kunju Panickar
9. Mr. Varkala K. Madhavan
10. ,, Sahib Bahadur P. S. Muhamed
11. Sahib Bahadur N. M. Muhamed Abdul Kadir
12. Mr. N. Narayana Kurup
13. ,, K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
14. ,, S. Narayana Pillai
15. ,, Codiveetil C. Ramankunju

NOES—32.

1. Mr. Kottalil P. Abraham
2. Sahib Bahadur V. Chandamiah
3. Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan
4. ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar
5. ,, M. L. D'Cruz
6. Srimathi K. Devaki Antharjanam
7. Mr. K. Dominic Joseph
8. ,, E. E. Pandarathil
9. ,, D. Francis
10. ,, A. Gopala Menon
11. ,, S. Govinda Pillai
12. ,, M. L. Janardhana Pillai
13. ,, D. C. Joseph
14. ,, N. V. Joseph
15. ,, Joseph Vithayathil
16. ,, K. C. Karunakaran
17. Mr. Menatheri N. Kesava Panickar
18. ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri
12. ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
20. ,, K. Madhava Kurup
21. ,, P. V. Mathai Chemparathy
22. ,, K. R. Narayana Aiyar
23. ,, R. Narayanan Nambootiri
24. Srimathi T. Narayani Amma
25. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao
26. ,, N. Ramakrishna Pillai
27. ,, E. G. Salter
28. ,, S. Sundararajan
29. ,, P. J. Thomas
30. ,, J. W. Tolson
31. ,, E. P. Varghese
32. ,, P. Vivekanandam

NEUTRALS—9.

1. Mr. P. C. Adichan
2. ,, K. P. Kochukora Tharakan
3. ,, Kaviyoor K. K. Kochukunju
4. ,, Thariathu Kunjithommen
5. Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan
6. ,, Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai.
7. ,, P. Sivarama Pillai
8. ,, M. Sivathanu Pillai
9. ,, G. Velu Pillai

The question that Clause 9 do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 23.

The question that Clauses 10 to 23 do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

The Clauses were added to the Bill.

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Preamble and Title.

The question that the Preamble and Title do stand part of the Bill was put and carried.

The Preamble and Title were added to the Bill.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I wish to move for the Third Reading of the Bill. No amendment has been made. I may be permitted to move that in Clause 1, sub-clause (i) after the figures "111" the figure "6" may be added.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: I second it.

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I move that the Travancore Payment of Wages Bill be passed.

MR. A. GOPALA MENON: I second it.

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

PRESIDENT: It has been brought to my notice that about 60 amendments have been given notice of by Mr. R. Sivaramakrishna Iyer today. I should like to know why he has sent them so late. He was nominated a week ago.

MR. R. SIVARAMAKRISHNA AIYAR: I got the order only last wednesday.

PRESIDENT: When did you send up the amendments?

MR. R. SIVARAMAKRISHNA AIYAR: I sent it day before yesterday by anchal.

SECRETARY: It was received only today.

PRESIDENT: So it took three days for the Anchal Department to take it from Kuzhithurai to Trivandrum. Did the honourable member post the letter day before yesterday itself?

MR. R. SIVARAMAKRISHNA AIYAR: Yes, Sir.

SECRETARY: Yesterday being Sunday was a holiday.

PRESIDENT: Is it the pleasure of the House that these 60 amendments should be considered in which case they must be printed and taken up for consideration tomorrow? It is entirely left to the discretion of the House. (The House assented to the proposal.) So it will be taken up for consideration tomorrow.

THE TRAVANCORE (KEROSENE) EXCISE DUTY BILL.

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I rise to introduce the Travancore (Kerosene) Excise Duty Bill. From the statement of objects and reasons honourable members might have observed that it is proposed to levy an excise duty not exceeding as. 8 on every imperial gallon of kerosene manufactured in this State. Kerosene imported into British India has to bear an import duty levied by the British Indian Government. Kerosene is manufactured in British India and on

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